

## Botha, in Europe, Stresses Peace Policy

Reuters

LISBON — Prime Minister P.W. Botha of South Africa, in a clear reference to Cuban troops in Angola, urged Tuesday the removal of foreign influences from southern Africa, saying that they blocked peace and independence for South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

He said his recent peace negotiations with neighboring countries showed the peoples of southern Africa wanted "peace, progress and stability."

Speaking on the first day of a European tour, Mr. Botha said, "Our resolve must be not to allow outside forces to make a battlefield of our subcontinent."

South Africa, which rules South-West Africa in defiance of the

United Nations, has said it will not withdraw from the territory until Cuban troops leave Angola. But Angola says the troops are in Angola to protect it from South African incursions and guerrilla activity.

Mr. Botha thanked the Portuguese government for its help in bringing about its peace treaty in March with Mozambique.

Prime Minister Mário Soares told Mr. Botha he believed development in southern Africa would follow Namibia's independence and despite ideological differences there were possibilities for cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Botha leaves Portugal on Thursday. Details of his visits to Switzerland, Belgium, Britain, West Germany and France have

not been released because of security fears and to discourage denunciations.

■ Visit Seen as Bid for Approval

Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Johannesburg:

In mid-February, South Africa and Angola signed an agreement committing the Angolans to curb the activities of South-West African insurgents, in return for a withdrawal of South African forces in their country.

On March 16, Mr. Botha signed an accord with President Samora Machel of Mozambique obliging the Mozambican leader to withhold military support for the African National Congress, the most prominent of the exiled groups fighting apartheid. In return, South Africa agreed to stop backing anti-Machel guerrillas in Mozambique.

The European tour is depicted by some South African commentators as a kind of endorsement of these moves, although it is widely acknowledged that, alone, they do not satisfy outside demands that South Africa grant its black majority a meaningful political role.

South African officials have given few details on the likely contents of Mr. Botha's discussions with European leaders, among them Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany. Both these nations have been involved in protracted efforts to achieve a settlement of the war in South-West Africa.

France has not agreed to receive Mr. Botha officially. He will, however, lay the foundation stone at a cemetery in Picardy commemorating South African war dead. A French junior minister is to attend the ceremony.

■ UN Unit Attacks Botha Hosts

The UN Special Committee Against Apartheid on Tuesday accused West European governments of open collaboration with South Africa for inviting Prime Minister Botha to visit their countries, United Press International reported from the United Nations in New York on Tuesday.

It also warned them against supplying arms to South Africa and, in a statement, urged the public in the host countries to "take appropriate action to demonstrate its abhorrence of the Botha regime."



United Press International  
Prime Minister P.W. Botha of South Africa, right, alongside Prime Minister Mário Soares of Portugal, inspecting the honor guard in Lisbon airport after his arrival on Tuesday.

## Debt Rescheduling: For Third World Day of Judgment Is Only Postponed

This is the second of two articles on the world debt crisis.

By Carl Gowitzk  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The huge reschedulings of Third World debt since 1982 achieved the primary goal of preventing a rupture in payments from setting off an international banking crisis. But those rescue packages only postponed the debtors' burden — they did nothing to solve the problem.

With interest rates now rising, adding heavily to the debt burden at least two years before policy-makers thought it would, policy-makers are beginning to deal with the fundamental problem that the debt is simply too big for the developing countries to repay.

"Simple rescheduling alone will not provide permanent financial relief," said Edward Neufeld, chief economist of Royal Bank of Canada. "They are only giving some breathing space by putting off the problems into 1985 and beyond."

As Mr. Neufeld wrote in a report for the Institute for International Finance, which was created recently by the major international banks to share and analyze data about the debt situation: "Relief must involve the transformation" of existing debt into equity.

This could involve, for example, exchanging Mexican loans into shares in Pemex, the state petrochemical company. An alternative to this, he said, would be permanent reduction in the debt servicing burden of existing loans through easier terms, and write-offs by creditors.

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A few figures from his report tell the story:

In 1982, when the debt crisis first emerged, the major debtor countries were scheduled to pay \$65.5 billion in interest and principal payments to banks — an amount equal to a crippling 45 percent of their exports of goods and services. By 1983, the reschedulings reduced

the gross debt payments of developing countries, the International Monetary Fund estimates.

The figures that predict this coming crisis are not new. What is new is the growing willingness of commercial banks, which hold an estimated \$412 billion of the \$768 billion owed by developing countries, to discuss the need to do more to contribute to a solution to the problem, rather than just postpone the crisis.

Government officials in the industrialized countries are also becoming increasingly aware that the handling of the issue as a financial problem — such as the imposition of austerity measures by the International Monetary Fund — risks losing sight of the political ramifications and the threat to social stability, particularly in Latin America.

Officials of governments allied with the United States have recently expressed relief at indications that the State Department is now taking a greater interest in the debt question. To these officials, such concern raises hopes that the narrow perspective the Treasury Department has imposed will soon be modified, if not supplanted.

But it is still uncertain if the search for solutions will produce specific measures to ease the debt burden of the developing countries.

There appear to be two critical constraints. The first is that whatever relief is proposed must not be automatic — applied across the board to all borrowers — but selective.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

## Compromise Is Rejected By IG Metall

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Negotiations to resolve the West German metal industry dispute over a 35-hour workweek collapsed Tuesday after the union rejected an employers' offer for a 38-hour week for shift workers.

Ernst Eisenmann, Stuttgart regional chief of the IG Metall union, announced that the third round of talks in Ludwigsburg had failed to settle the dispute.

He called the employers' compromise offer, which would affect 14 to 15 percent of the union membership, "unacceptable" and said it would not reduce unemployment.

"There was no possibility to reach agreement over a standard workweek of less than 40 hours and more than 35 hours," Mr. Eisenmann said.

He ruled out resuming the talks this week or next week.

Hans-Peter Stihl, chief negotiator for the employers, said his association took a step toward "reaching a solution in the tariff conflict" by offering negotiable wage increases valid until the end of 1985 and an installment plan for cutting work hours for certain groups of workers that would have affected 20 percent of the region's work force.

Mr. Stihl said employers also held their offer of early retirement at age 58, which would affect 7 percent of the metal workers. In return, he said, the union was asked to agree to a 40-hour workweek for all other metal workers until 1988.

More than 300,000 metalworkers were idle as Volkswagen joined the automakers closed by the country's biggest labor conflict in six years.

Sixteen metalworking plants in the state of Hesse announced plans to lock out 26,300 workers starting Wednesday.

The regional branch of the trade union federation DGB, which incorporates West Germany's 17 individual unions and their eight million members, retaliated by calling on 150,000 Hesse unionists to stage solidarity strikes and demonstrations.

The Hesse state constitution describes lockouts as illegal, but the West German federal labor court has previously refused to bar such actions.

The 2.5-million-member IG Metall metal workers union asked a Frankfurt court to hand down an injunction against the lockouts. The court was scheduled to convene Wednesday to rule on the suit.

About 95,000 Volkswagen workers at six plants began a forced vacation early Tuesday which will last through the week, a spokesman in Wolfsburg said.

"We're not getting parts. It's not logically possible to continue production," the spokesman said.

Figures supplied by the employers' association listed about 320,000 metalworkers affected by strikes, lockouts and layoffs.

United Press International  
AMERICA'S TRIBUTE — The casket of the Unknown Soldier of the Vietnam War as it was carried into the amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington for a Memorial Day ceremony. President Ronald Reagan bestowed the Medal of Honor on the Unknown Soldier before the burial service took place on Monday. Page 3.

UPI photo by Alan R. Berner

## U.S. Ignored Israel in Sending Missiles to Saudis

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — In recent years, U.S. administrations pondering policy decisions have repeatedly been faced with choosing between Israeli and Saudi concerns.

This time, the Reagan administration took little time to decide to proceed with the urgent shipment of 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Riyadh. It asserted that the Saudis needed the portable weapons immediately to help defend their shipping and oil fields against possible aerial attacks by Iran.

Israel quickly announced its opposition to the shipments, saying that the missiles could be readily shifted for use against them, and could possibly fall into the hands of terrorists.

In the past, Israel and its U.S. supporters have succeeded in getting the administration to drop or sharply modify proposed arms shipments to the Saudis by just such arguments. But on this occasion, they knew that the administration had them over a barrel. A crisis at hand over oil and the survivability of the Saudi government would take precedence over fears of future hostilities.

Also, the administration was careful to limit its decision to 400 Stingers, a number reasonably applicable to shoreline defense, and not to seek again to ship 1,200 missiles, a number that could have wider applications.

There was little Israel or its congressional backers could do to stop the shipment of the Stingers. The law allows President Ronald Reagan to cite national security and waive a 30-day period for Congress to consider the sale. But left unresolved is the question of the compatibility of U.S. and Israeli interests in the Gulf area.

Essentially, officials said, the argument boils down to this:

The administration believes that Saudi Arabia, as the key stone of the Western position in the Gulf, should get almost whatever arms it requests.

The Israeli counter that the Saudis are a very weak reed for American policy and that if they were to use these arms at all, it would more likely be against Israel than against Iran or an Arab state.

There was always some tension between these views. The first major test came in 1978 when the Carter administration wanted to sell the Saudis more than 50 F-15 fighter-bomber

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ers. After a good deal of pulling and hauling, it was agreed to sell the F-15s, but without bomb racks and extra fuel tanks that could facilitate their possible use in offensive operations against Israel.

As late as 1979, this was all manageable, since the United States and Israel both supported Iran as the keystone to security and stability in the Gulf. But once the Islamic fundamentalists took control of Iran, first the Carter administration and then the Reagan team shifted the focus of American interests to Saudi Arabia.

Even then, the United States and Israel shared some important common interests in the Gulf region. Neither liked Iraq — Israel because it was a potential major military adversary, and the United States because it was considered a threat to potential opponents.

But neither government wanted to lose contact completely with the Iranian government. Iran, with its strategic geographic position and resources, is still the long-term prize of the Gulf. So, as Israel kept the lines open by secret arms sales to Tehran, the administration looked the other way.

This common interest was reinforced when Iraq attacked Iran in September 1980 and appeared on the verge of victory. But as Iran began to turn the tide on the battlefield and to challenge U.S. interests and friends in the area, officials noted, the Reagan administration decided to "tilt" its policy somewhat toward Iraq.

This difference, too, was manageable. Israeli officials readily acknowledged that they were helping Iran to prolong the war and to see the two potential Israeli adversaries drain each other in prolonged conflict. Many administration officials agreed that the U.S. interest in the war was that both sides should lose.

But Israel and the United States began to part company on any Gulf issue touching on Saudi Arabia. That was the major irritant.

From the beginning of the Reagan administration's tenure, leading officials have seen Riyadh as a strategic centerpiece not only in the Gulf but in the Middle East as a whole. It was to be the moderate Arab state that, along with Israel, would become the basis of a cooperative Arab-Israeli alliance against the Soviet Union and the middleman in peace negotiations between Arabs and Israel.

To Israeli leaders, this reflected a fundamental misreading of the Saudis. The Saudis, as they saw them, would take no chances anywhere, either for the United States in the Gulf or for peace in the Middle East. The Saudis, the Israelis argued, would always look for another way out, stalling or offering money to potential opponents.

Seen from Israel, if Washington is serious about wanting to keep the Gulf open to shipping, it must be prepared to act itself with Western Europe and not wait for the Saudis. And as the Israelis see it, if Washington wants to keep the friendly house of Fahd in power in Saudi Arabia, Washington must see that selling arms will not do the job.

## Parties Want Conclusion by Aquino Panel

**Philippine Opposition Is Unanimous on Probe**

New York Times Service

**MANILA** — Opposition parties called Tuesday for an early conclusion to the investigation into the assassination last fall of Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The United Nationalist Democratic Organization, a federation of opposition groupings, unanimously approved a resolution condemning the murder of Mr. Aquino and demanding speedy results from the probe, which is being carried out by a special commission.

"It is the sentiment of the united opposition," said the federation's leader, Salvador H. Laurel, "that the commission not drag its feet on the Aquino probe."

The opposition parties were holding their first meeting since the National Assembly elections May 14, in which they captured a third of the seats from the New Society Movement of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

It was learned from commission sources that the probe into the Aug. 21, 1983, murder is almost finished and that a report would be issued in the next few months.

The board's chairman, retired Appeals Court Justice Corazon Julian Aguirre, and a panel of lawyers were scheduled to leave Wednesday for Los Angeles to hear Filipino exile who have volunteered information on an alleged plot against the late opposition leader. Five American newsmen who covered Mr. Aquino's return from the United States will also testify.

The board sat for seven hours

Tuesday to hear testimony from the last of Mr. Aquino's five military escorts at the time he was assassinated. Constable Mario Lazaga supported the version of the slaying that was first put forward by General Prospero Olivras, the chief military investigator.

According to the escort, Mr. Aquino was killed by a man disguised as an airport cleaner, who rushed into the secured area at the Manila airport runway, got between the soldiers and shot the opposition leader in the back of the head.

Constable Lazaga claimed not to recall anything that was said on the airplane stairs as Mr. Aquino descended. The fact-finding commission has placed great weight on a conversation in Philippine dialects that was picked up by the microphones of foreign broadcasters covering the arrival. The conversation suggests that an order to shoot Mr. Aquino was given at the station a moment before the killing.

■ 164 Winners Proclaimed

The Commission on Elections

Tuesday said 164 winners had been proclaimed in the National Assembly by voting. 96 from the ruling party, 61 from opposition groups and seven independents, United Press International reported in Manila.

Charges of fraud and terrorism

by several candidates delayed final proclamations for 19 other seats while the commission holds hearings on the races.

Mr. Reagan arrives in Ireland on Friday for a three-day visit. Mr. Paisley said Monday it was "the height of hypocrisy" for Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland to pretend that normal relations existed with Northern Ireland by inviting him.

In Galway, Ireland, shun of the National University of Ireland, in a voice vote, urged the school's governing board Monday to abandon plans to award Mr. Reagan an honorary doctor of laws degree. Speakers objected to U.S. policies on Central America and nuclear arms.

(Reuters, AP)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Soviet Sets Terms on N-Weapons Use

**MOSCOW** (Combined Dispatches) — President Konstantin U. Chernenko pledged in a letter published Tuesday never to use nuclear or chemical weapons against West Germany or any other country as long as they refused to station such weapons on their soil.

Mr. Chernenko made his pledge in a letter to Petra Kelly, a Green leader, who wrote to the Soviet leader and to the Reagan administration to ask what their conditions would be for not using chemical and nuclear weapons.

"The conditions, as we see it, boil down actually to one: on no account should the Federal Republic of Germany ever become a bridgehead for the preparation and perpetration of aggression against the U.S.S.R. and its Socialist allies with the use of the means of warfare which you mention or other ones. This way your country can be fully assured that nothing threatens it," he said. (AP, UP)

### Managua Attack on Rebels Reported

**MANAGUA** (AP) — Nicaraguan troops mounted a major attack against CIA-backed rebels last week in northern Nicaragua, killing about 200 insurgents, a military source said Tuesday.

At least 30 government soldiers were killed in the fighting Wednesday and Thursday over a wide area at San José de Escazú, a town in Jinotega province about 110 miles (about 180 kilometers) north of the capital, the source said. He said the battle was the biggest yet with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, a Honduran-based rebel group.

About 1,800 troops using Soviet-made artillery were involved, said the source, who asked that his name not be used for security reasons. Heavy fighting continued in the area Tuesday, he said, but he gave no further details.

### High Court to Rule in U.S. Draft Case

**WASHINGTON** (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court agreed Tuesday to rule on the validity of the government's former policy of prosecuting young men for failing to register for the draft only if they publicized their resistance.

The case involves David Alan Wayte, 23, of Pasadena, California, who contends that his free-speech rights were violated by the government's "selective prosecution." He has yet to stand trial. The court's decision probably will affect less than 20 draft-registration resisters.

In other matters, the court rejected the appeal of a British businessman who was denied U.S. citizenship because he was a homosexual. It also agreed to decide whether the weekly magazine *The Nation* violated federal copyright law by printing information from former President Gerald R. Ford's memoirs before his book was published in 1979.

The court also heard Arizona authorities from imposing a death penalty on a convicted murderer who was sentenced to life in prison because a judge mistakenly thought state law barred capital punishment in the case.

### EC Official Urges Better Wine Figures

**BRUSSELS** (AP) — The European Community's effort to control its glutted wine market is being undermined by unreliable supply figures from member countries, the EC farm commissioner said Tuesday.

Paul Delaigle, speaking at an informal meeting of EC agriculture ministers in Angers, France, called for the creation of a special task force to study the wine problem and to recommend corrective measures.

Copy of Mr. Delaigle's remarks was released in Brussels.

Earlier this month, the French agriculture secretary, René Souche, blamed the wine glut in part on a "Scandalous underestimation" of wine production in Italy. Mr. Delaigle said earlier this month that about 9 percent of the estimated 680 million liters (150 million gallons) wine surplus in the EC is in Italy.

### Zhao Leaves on Trip to West Europe

**BEIJING** (UPI) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang left Tuesday for a first visit to Western Europe, an 18-day trip that will take him to France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Italy.

At an airport news conference, Mr. Zhao said he expected to discuss a wide range of issues with European leaders, including increased trade, technological cooperation and world peace.

### Libyans Vow to Form Suicide Squads

**LYON** (Reuters) — Libyan people's congresses have voted to form suicide squads to destroy sabotage and assassination teams allegedly set up in neighboring Sudan, according to JANA, the Libyan official news agency.

A JANA broadcast monitored in London said Monday that the congress had been organized by President Gafar Nimeiri of Sudan under U.S. British and Israeli direction.

### Ian Paisley Rejects Dublin Invitation

**BELFAST** (Combined Dispatches) — The Rev. Ian Paisley, Northern Ireland's most prominent opponent of unity with the Irish Republic, says he has turned down an invitation to attend President Ronald Reagan's address to a joint session of the Irish parliament.

Mr. Reagan arrives in Ireland on Friday for a three-day visit. Mr. Paisley said Monday it was "the height of hypocrisy" for Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland to pretend that normal relations existed with Northern Ireland by inviting him.

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(Reuters, AP)

### U.S. Missiles Sent to Saudis

(Continued from Page 1)

Ghazali bin Shafie of Malaysia, which is a member of a mediation committee of Islamic states, said a meeting will be held in Saudi Arabia beginning June 9 to discuss a plan to place neutral troops along the border to halt the fighting.

Washington sources noted that it would take a change of heart in Iran to make such a plan practical and that such a shift is in sight.

■ Khomeini Warns U.S.

President Ali Khomeini of Iran pledged Tuesday to fight any U.S. military intervention in the Gulf and said Arab states that do not return neutral restatation, The Associated Press reported from Manama, Bahrain.

If the Americans are prepared to sink in the depths of the Gulf waters for nothing, thousands of miles away from their country, then let them come, he told Iranian troops at the port town of Bandar Abbas, near the Strait of Hormuz.

What sort of bullying is this that the ships of a government from thousands of miles away move to the home territory of other nations under the pretense of preserving vital interests?

He said: "With their faith, motivation and divine power, our people will resist them and will fight."

In his speech, reported by Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, he said that Gulf Arab states will be regarded as neutral if they do not provide assistance to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

However, a neighbor that wants to deliver a blow to us is more dangerous than outsiders, he said. "And we should confront that danger."

Opposition parties claimed that there was widespread fraud and intimidation during voting. But Mr. Abu Bashir said the violence "took place in 23 polling stations out of a total of 23,000 stations, which is a 0.1 percentage." He said, "They were quickly brought under control and did not affect the safety of the election process."

### Reagan Predicts Successful Olympics

**COLORADO SPRINGS**, Colorado (AP) — President Reagan, in a pep talk to American athletes hoping to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics, said Tuesday that "the games are moving forward and they will be successful" despite the Soviet-led boycott of the Games.

On the eve of Mr. Reagan's trip, the Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda and he wanted to "grab a victory at the Games at any price for political aims." In his remarks, prepared for a speech to American athletes at the U.S. training center here, the president made the same charge against the Soviet Union.

It is unfortunate that not all nations will be represented at the games, he said. "I hope you realize, however, that the success of the Olympics and your personal success in the games in no way depend on political machinations of powerbrokers in less-than-free countries."

### Gromyko Rebuffs Query on Sakharov

**MOSCOW** (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko told Australia's foreign minister Tuesday that Moscow would not be instructed by outsiders how to deal with Andrei M. Sakharov, the dissident nuclear physicist.

The Australian minister, William Hayden, said that Mr. Gromyko, visibly irritated, had refused a request for information on Mr. Sakharov's health.

Mr. Hayden said he expressed concern about the case of Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, and asked about their present condition during the last of four rounds of talks with Mr. Gromyko. Mr. Sakharov, 63, began a hunger strike May 2 to press for his wife to be allowed medical treatment abroad. There has been no news of his whereabouts or health for three weeks.

### Soviet General Seen as Rebel Victim

**NEW DELHI** (NYT) — A senior Soviet general died in Afghanistan this month when his helicopter was shot down near the Panjshir Valley by Moslem rebels, Western diplomats said here Tuesday.

He was not identified. Informants said the incident occurred about May 5. If true, this would be the highest-ranking Soviet casualty in the current campaign in the Panjshir Valley.

### For the Record

Lord Carrington, who will become the secretary-general of NATO next month, said Tuesday the door to dialogue with the Soviet Union was open. In a message published by The Times of London, the former British foreign secretary also said the Western allies would never use any weapons except in response to attack. (Reuters)

The 10 Leaders of Comicos, the Soviet bloc's economic alliance, will hold their first summit meeting in 13 years on June 12, a Soviet official said Tuesday in Moscow. (AP)

The trial of two men accused of fraud in the Hitler diaries case, Komar Kujau and Gerdi Heidemann, will open in Hamburg Aug. 21, a lawyer for one of the defendants said Tuesday. (Reuters)

A retired Portuguese industry chief, Rogério Baptista de Cunha e Sa, 63, was shot and killed Tuesday in Lisbon and the leftist guerrilla group, FP-25, claimed responsibility. (Reuters)

Sikh extremists killed seven persons Tuesday, including two soldiers, in a wave of attacks in India's Punjab state, authorities said. The Sikhs are seeking greater political and religious autonomy.

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## 'We Will Never Forget' — A Story of Vietnam

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Barry Ford and Melvin Green met in Marine Corps boot camp at Parris Island, South Carolina, became best buddies, were assigned to the same artillery unit and went off in 1966 to fight a war together in Southeast Asia. Mr. Ford was 20 and Mr. Green was 19. They had grand plans.

Monday, as the black-skirted caisson rumbling down Henry Bacon Drive carrying the flag-draped coffin of an Unknown Soldier of the Vietnam War to Arlington National Cemetery, Mr. Ford, bobbing but still erect, was present. Mr. Green was not.

He did not come home alive. His name is chiseled on panel 18E of the Vietnam Memorial, bracketed by Michael G. Gibbs and James W. Hamilton Jr., who doubtless have their own stories.

"This is the last journey," said Mr. Ford, his hand over his heart and his eyes on the slow-moving coffin. "You always want that to be kind of slow, unless you're suffering."

Mr. Ford knows a thing or two about suffering.

The first time he saw incoming rocket fire, he did not know enough to dive for cover, and he was beaten by flying shrapnel as he watched the spectacle. He awoke with a concussion, blood coming from his ears and nose, unable to hear, looking like a boxer getting up after being knocked out."

He stayed in Vietnam despite his injury, against the advice of his gunnery sergeant. He was a corporal, the radio chief of Kilo Battery, 4th Battalion, 12th Marines, 3d Division. His best buddy, Mr. Green, a lance corporal, had been transferred to another unit.

Soon after his concussion, on a late afternoon in early May 1967, "some guys came up and asked for me, and they said Melvin had been shot." It is a hard story for Mr. Ford to tell. He puts his hand to his heart and says, "It hurts."

Two months later, mortar fire shattered his left knee and the hand that covered it as he lay curled in a trench under fire. That was July 6, 1967. Five days later, doped up and half delirious, he arrived at Bethesda Naval Hospital near Washington. "What brought you here?" asked the doctor. "Charlie sent me," said Mr. Ford.

Monday was Mr. Ford's day of remembrance of wars past. And of friends past. Before the parade, he limped down the wide-open V of the Vietnam Memorial. He had been there before, but returned for Memorial Day to touch Mr. Green's name on panel 18E.

"I used to go to see his mother after I got out of the hospital," he said. "But it seemed like I was hurting her when I'd see her — both me and Melvin born on the same day [a year apart] and such good friends and looking so much alike."

"Melvin and I used to talk about plans we

had when we got back. We were going to start a business together, be each other's best man ... pretty naive plans. Somebody's going to get hurt when you go into a war zone. We were very optimistic."

"To me he's a hero. He really believed in his country, maybe even more than I did."

Mr. Ford, in an olive-green shirt and a Marine-issue cap, limped back up the memorial's V, past the droves of vets who would say, "Hello, Marine!" past the whimpering babies and murmuring tourists and the wreaths, propped against the black marble, announcing solemnly, "We Will Never Forget."

Mr. Ford grew up near Capitol Hill. He wanted a career in the Marines. But the corps retired him after the second injury and the second Purple Heart, when it was apparent he could never go into combat again. Since 1969, he has worked for the Postal Service.

He surveyed the crowd, then turned to the uniformed marines in the roadway, who stood looking squared-away and sharp.

"These guys want to go somewhere, but they don't realize they might not come back. Don't get me wrong. I'm proud of what I did. I'm proud of being a marine. And I do it again. I just hope the country's leaders know what the hell they're doing. They should think about it very carefully before they send 19- and 20-year-old kids off who are going to die ... I think the war is over with me after today."

"Melvin and I used to talk about plans we

## Hart Warns Probe Is Possible Over Mondale's Use of Funds

By Bill Peterson  
and Dan Balz  
Washington Post Service

**SOMERVILLE**, New Jersey — Senator Gary Hart has raised the possibility of a Justice Department investigation and fight at the Democratic National Convention over Walter F. Mondale's use of "tainted money" in his campaign. Mr. Hart said the issue could cost the Democrats the election.

At a news conference here Monday, Mr. Hart, a Colorado Democrat, said money used by delegate committees in support of Mr. Mondale may be resulting in the selection of "illegal delegates." Earlier, in West Virginia, he referred to the funds as "tainted money" and said they were still being disbursed.

Mr. Hart has repeatedly criticized Mr. Mondale on the issue, but he had never publicly raised the possibility of a convention floor fight or a Justice Department investigation.

"Think of what might happen after a convention in which Mr. Mondale achieved the nomination and a Justice Department investigation was launched," Mr. Hart said Monday. "That could be the fall election."

He added: "I don't think we want to field a candidate in the fall with a question like that hanging over his head."

Mr. Mondale, also campaigning in New Jersey on Monday, was asked about Mr. Hart's charge as well as reports indicating that delegate committees are still operating in his name, despite his request that they disband.

"I don't know of a single one that's active," he said. "There are five states in conflict on June 5.

Not a single one of them has a single committee in them." He said newspaper reports had identified "one remaining moribund committee" which is neither receiving nor expending funds."

"I think this is a piece of a larger pattern that's been demonstrated recently by Gary Hart," Mr. Mondale said. "He is substantially behind — nearly 700 delegates behind now." He added: "I think he's trying to develop some scheme for getting delegates that have been elected to represent Walter Mondale at that convention, and I don't think it's going to work."

At his news conference, Mr. Hart said that he would prefer not to initiate a fight at the convention over the money issue himself but that he was being "brought" somebody else.

"I think it would be better if the legal and ethical questions were focused on, and this didn't become a Hart-Mondale fight," Mr. Hart said. "Obviously, it makes a nice political struggle, the Hart campaign challenging Mondale delegates. It heightens the drama."

Mr. Hart said that if the issue were not resolved and Mr. Mondale were nominated, the party would face the prospect of a Federal Election Commission ruling "a week or month later" that Mr. Mondale had spent \$500,000 to \$1 million in "illegal money."

Discussing the issue earlier in Grafton, West Virginia, Mr. Hart said: "He clearly is using that tainted money in this state, in California and in New Jersey." California, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Dakota and West Virginia are holding the last round of Democratic primaries next Tuesday.

The delegate committees became



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ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL:  
A TALE OF TWO MARTINIS.

Concerning affairs of state, these two great statesmen were frequently of a single mind.

But in the mixing of dry martinis, there was a parting of the ways.

FDR enjoyed his dry martini in the then traditional manner: two parts gin to one part vermouth. Sir Winston, his friend and ally acknowledged the traditional role of vermouth merely by glancing at the vermouth bottle as he poured the gin.

History would appear to be on Churchill's side. Which is not surprising. After all, who knows more about gin than the English?



THE GIN OF ENGLAND

Eric Morecambe,  
British Comedian,  
Is Dead at 58

United Press International

**LONDON** — Eric Morecambe, 58, a comedian since the 1940s, died Monday after suffering a heart attack in a theater at Tewkesbury, England, minutes after a performance.

Mr. Morecambe was best known as the tall, bespectacled partner of comedian Ernie Wise. The duo began in vaudeville together in the 1940s and were a British comedy institution for decades on television and in films.

Mr. Morecambe later joined other teams, whose televised programs were shown in the United States as well.

**Other deaths:**

Mary Bradham Tucker, 81, the first calendar "Pepsi Girl" and daughter of Caleb Bradham, the druggist who invented Pepsi-Cola, Saturday after a long illness, in Edenton, North Carolina.

Abe Spitzer, 72, radio operator on the B-29 that dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki in World War II, Friday in a traffic accident in White Plains, New York. He co-authored a book with Merle Miller about his wartime experiences, "We Dropped the Bomb."

## 8 Cosmos Satellites Launched

The Associated Press

**MOSCOW** — A cluster of eight Cosmos satellites was launched into orbit Tuesday by a single booster rocket, Tass reported.

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Growing Debt Burden

The sense of strain is rising among the Latin American countries that carry big foreign debts. The governments of those countries have worked desperately hard, at good faith, to meet their commitments. Most of them have accepted a rule of rather harsh austerity. But rising interest rates in the United States keep demanding further sacrifices of them.

Over the past three months, the interest rates in the United States have gone up about 1.5 percentage points. Most of the Latin debt floats, that is, it is financed at rates that move up automatically with the rates in the market. That point and a half since early March will cost Brazil alone more than \$1 billion a year.

There is only one way that Brazil, or any other country, can pay those interest charges. That is through exports to the industrial world. When the prime rate in New York goes up from 11 percent to 12.5 percent, as it has done this spring, that represents an increase of about one-seventh in interest charges. To meet it, Brazil has to increase its exports by one-seventh. That is not a small feat. Where are those exports going to go? American businessmen and labor unions are already carrying on a vehement campaign against foreign goods coming into U.S. markets. Expanding exports

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Keep the Torch Burning

The U.S. Olympic Committee shows admirable initiative in trying to get the Games reorganized before they are destroyed by partisan protest. Moving quickly after Moscow's decision to boycott the Los Angeles Games, the committee has proposed new rules to discourage boycotts of all kinds, and not just by superpowers. The new rules would be coupled with a permanent and crucial agreement on where the Games are to be played. Taken together, the changes could end the crippling pullout that have diluted three successive Games and may well dilute 1988's too.

There are two types of boycotts. Most conspicuous are those against a host country, such as America's boycott against the Moscow Games in 1980, and now Moscow's withdrawal from Los Angeles. But there are also boycotts on side issues, for example the withdrawal of more than two dozen African countries from the 1976 Montreal Games, to protest a New Zealand rugby team's tour of South Africa. The Africans may stay out this year too, to protest Britain's sports ties with South Africa, but more than half the 1976 boycotters have said they will come.

The way to avoid boycotts against host countries is to pick a place acceptable to everyone. That rules out the United States or the Soviet Union, or divided countries such as South Korea, host of the 1988 Games.

The best solution would be a single, permanent site; in Greece, where the original Games were held. The U.S. Olympic Committee favors rotation among five sites in different parts of the world, but this would invite more hag-

ging over which five cities, and would increase the chance that future antagonists yet unknown would bring still more boycotts.

A third proposal would scatter each Olympic among several sites. This defeats the human interaction of all athletes playing together, and the festival experience as well. It would also dim the spotlight that minor sports can now briefly share.

Besides fixing the site, the American committee proposes that countries decide well in advance whether they will participate — two or three years ahead, not just a few weeks. A country that breaks its word would be suspended from the next Games, maybe the next two, and might also be fined.

These penalties would be more effective against small countries than big ones. The superpowers might boycott anyhow, anticipating that they would be welcome back anytime. But establishment of a permanent site would remove the host-country issue that provoked the two superpower boycotts.

One immediate hazard remains. With the precedent of three boycotts in a row, what is in the cards for Seoul in 1988? The Soviet Union does not even recognize South Korea as a nation. Rather than risk the obvious, let the 1988 Games be switched now to a place that already has Olympic facilities, such as Tokyo or Montreal. Permanent siting could then be arranged for 1992 and beyond. Boycott-proofing is only one of the problems that confront the Olympic movement, but it is a good place to start. Inertia is the enemy now.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### On U.S. Support of the Saudis

The debate by the Reagan administration of two more KC-135 tanker aircraft to the three already in Saudi Arabia is a move born of political, rather than military, necessity. The Saudis want their own flying tankers, so they can provide a flight refueling to their own fighters on patrol over the Gulf. Israel doesn't want the Saudis to have the tankers, for fear they will some day fly against Israel. If Israel opposes it, Congress will oppose it.

The president has gotten around this obstacle by keeping the planes in the U.S. Air Force. The Saudis will pay for their operation. While this politically obligatory military maneuver may placate the Israeli lobby, it raises another question: What about the War Powers Act? If the Iraq-Iran war has become so dangerous that our own national security requires us to bypass Congress to rush Stinger missiles over there, while U.S. military forces in a combat situation as they fly airborne warning aircraft and tankers in direct support of the Saudis?

While the military answer is "yes," the political answer is "no." Having the U.S. Air Force doing the flying and maintenance satisfies Saudi needs and calms Israeli fears. As long as no U.S. servicemen are getting killed, the War Powers Act will not be raised seriously.

— Syndicated columnist OTIS PIKE.

### Ganging Up on the Russians?

Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko has denounced the United States, Japan and the Republic of Korea, charging that "they are trying to forge a militarist axis — a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc," and adding that the

— The Guardian (London).

### FROM OUR MAY 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: Unrest Continues in Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE — According to a letter which I have received, the situation of the inhabitants along the Angora railway line is intolerable. After the entry of the troops of General Sifakos Pasha into Constantinople a great number of the mutinous soldiers had since fled into Asia Minor. Since then they have continued their march, forming armed bands and indulging in acts of brigandage and assassination. According to despatches received by the Ministry of the Interior from Medina and Beyrut, the attacks of the Bedouins on the railway continue. The brigands of the desert have sent a number of petitions to the Sherif Nassar, in which they demand the destruction of the Hedjaz railway. They also demand suppression of the Constitution.

#### 1934: Russia Calls for Peace Forum

GENEVA — Pronouncing disarmament impossible "today when the peril of war stands before our very eyes," Maxim Litvinov [on May 29], in a general commission of the Disarmament Conference, proposed that "this conference be transformed into a permanent and regularly assembling conference of peace." Disarmament for Russia, menaced by Japan on the East and by Germany on the West, has run into a "blind alley," but Russia is opposed to closing down the conference, said Litvinov. "Hitherto peace conferences have been called to terminate wars and have had as their object the division of the spoils of war . . . thus hatching out germs of future wars. But the conference I have in mind should sit for the prevention of war and its consequences."

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1984

## Democrat Tune Plays Poorly in Parsippany

By David S. Broder

PARSIPPANY, New Jersey — In this sylvan suburb, where a visiting reporter finds himself sheltering during the New Jersey primary campaign, several major finance, food and technology companies have located office and training facilities in a shared, campus-like setting.

Twenty miles east of here, in the decaying center of Newark, the wind that stirs the scatrous of Parsippany blows scraps of paper through gutters littered with discarded bottles.

Back in the early 1970s, when big-city mayors toured the country talking about the need for a "national urban policy," Newark Mayor Kenneth Gibson would say, "Wherever the cities of America are headed, Newark will get there first."

But today, even the phrase "urban policy" sounds passé. The future of the society seems to lie, out in the Newarks of America, but in the Pariippines. As reporters flocking here for the climactic battle of the long Democratic nomination struggle are discovering, New Jersey is no longer the state of oil tanks and old factories one sees traversing the Philadelphia-to-New York City corridor, but a state of high-tech industries and word-processor office complexes.

That new New Jersey was reflected in the only political ads that were running here last week — ads not of the financially strapped Democratic contenders but ads aired by the Reagan campaign.

The beautifully filmed scenes, featuring marriages, housewarmings, family reunions and the arrival of new babies, were clearly set in the suburbs, not in the big cities.

The upbeat message: "Now that our country is turning around, why would we ever turn back?"

It is not difficult to quibble with the picture the Reagan ads draw or to argue the flaws in their argument. But it is also impossible to resist the attractiveness of the perspective through which

they see America's future or to ignore their relevance to states undergoing the sort of transition New Jersey is experiencing.

In the much bleaker British economy of 1983, similar ads helped Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative Party gain a resounding re-election victory.

They, too, used the "don't turn back" theme, arguing that as painful as the deep recession of 1981-82 had been and as hard as unemployment was for those affected, the opposition knew no remedy except for higher spending, higher taxes and — worst of all — higher inflation, the very policies the Conservatives had gotten Britain into trouble.

It worked brilliantly in Britain, and the Republicans probably have calculated correctly that it has a good chance of working in the United States. More voters would like to think about how they can make it to Parsippany than worry about how to rescue Newark.

All this puts the Democratic race into a difficult context. When New Hampshire voted way back in February, it was obvious its people adored President Reagan. But to Democrats, the race against Mr. Reagan seemed far down the road, and New Hampshire was not a state they needed, or realistically aspired, to carry.

Now, the Democrats are only seven weeks away from nominating Mr. Reagan's opponent and they are more conscious of the task of taking him in states like this one. Neither New Jersey nor California — the other big state that picks delegates next Tuesday — has voted Democratic in the presidential race since 1964.

Who could make them competitive this year?

Jesse L. Jackson will carry Newark next Tuesday with his rhetoric about lifting "the boats on the bottom." Walter F. Mondale is expected to win the blue-collar suburbs, especially those populated with second-generation and elderly Jewish-Americans and Italian-Americans. The Pariippines probably belong to Gary Hart, who has come to dislike the "Yippie" (young upwardly mobile) label on his voters — but not enough to do them.

But ask almost anyone in politics here about the outlook for November, and you are likely to be told New Jersey is probably a Reagan state. Mr. Hart comes closest to the kind of Democrat who has been winning here — roughly the same age and outlook as the popular Senator Bill Bradley — but even he would be an underdog.

The problem is bigger than personalities. The Democrats face a genuine dilemma. As the odds, they are supposed to "view with alarm" not "point with pride." Many of their core constituency groups have been hurt, or made to believe they have been hurt, by the economic policies of the Reagan administration.

So the Democrats have to raise doubts and argue that gross budget deficits, high real interest rates and trade imbalances can destroy the prospects for a bright economic future. They have to seek economic justice for those who are trapped in the ghetto and will never see Parsippany.

But, historically, as Democratic orators like to say, they have been "the party of hope" for millions of Americans. Today, their speeches make them sound more like "the party of fear."

The Reagan ads are a sharp reminder that the Democrats are in danger of losing that franchise on hope — which could be a lot more serious than losing one election.

The Washington Post.

## Debate '84: Is Reagan Up to It?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Maybe you are still interested in the family-like, now back in the news, but the more interesting question is whether President Reagan will debate his Democratic opponent in 1984.

There is no guarantee that he will. He says he is for debates in principle but he is making no promises. Most presidents do not welcome these debates, which put their challengers on an equal footing with them in a verbal prize-fight ring before a national television audience. And Ronald Reagan is no exception.

He prefers controlled situations with a carefully constructed text in his hand. Against the imposing background of the Oval Office, he reads a speech better than any president since Roosevelt, and with invisible screens carrying the text, he does not seem to be reading it.

He also is not happy with the question-and-answer games with reporters in televised news conferences, and avoids them as much as possible. But he can always turn difficult questions aside and choose the next questioner.

Not so in presidential debates. In these one-on-one confrontations, he is not in charge. He cannot filibuster or evade, at least not without risking the judgment of the people.

Accordingly, the planners of his campaign strategy are wondering how to deal with this debating question. They are political professionals and superb stage managers. They know how to get him on television at the Great Wall of China, and meeting the pope in Alaska on his way home. What worries them is what he might say — or that he might not know what to say — when confronted by the brutal facts of foreign and domestic policy. You have to know Mr. Reagan well, his shallow knowledge of history and even geography, his vulnerability to the most obvious questions of fact, to understand the dangers of letting him loose without a Teleprompter and a road map.

The element of accident in these verbal wrestling matches can be dangerous. President Eisenhower advised Richard Nixon not to debate John Kennedy in the 1960 election. But Mr. Nixon went ahead, gave Mr. Kennedy's handsome Irish ring and lost the election by a whisker, maybe because he lost the debates.

In 1972, Mr. Nixon was so far ahead in the polls that he refused to debate George McGovern. In 1976, President Ford, running behind in the polls, agreed to debate Jimmy Carter, and in the confusion made one of those fatal blunders by saying "There's no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe." For that he was mocked and never got over it.

So Mr. Reagan's campaign advisers would like to avoid debates this fall but do not know how they can. Some are telling the president to go ahead and debate, even to offer to do so. Their argument is that Mr. Carter agreed to debate him, and it would be awkward to refuse an invitation.

Since the Democrats are charging that somebody gave Jimmy Carter's debating papers to the Reagan camp, it would be another reason not to avoid a debate. And Mr. Reagan is already in enough trouble with women voters without refusing the demands of the League of Women Voters that the debates go on.

Yet there are others in his camp, who, balancing Mr. Reagan's personality against his amiable indifference to facts, think a debate is too risky, that he should campaign from the White House and say he is too busy handling the economy and the Russians to bother with the Democrats.

There is, however, an argument in the national interest for presidential debates. It is not clear that a good debate makes a good president, but it is probably the best way the people can see and hear the candidates discuss together their vision of the future and the issues that divide them.

Otherwise, the presidential campaign will be left, as it has been so far, to a separate and vicious clash of personal and partisan slogans, organized by advertising agencies and paid for by special interests on both sides, that concentrates on the past and appeals to fear.

At least the debates might give the people a chance to hear the candidates discuss the nation's problems, and get some idea of who has a vision of the future.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS

### Unused but Usable

Regarding the opinion column "Blackmail! But the Bomb Is Useable" (May 23) by William Pfaff:

It seems to me very difficult to share the view that "the threat doesn't convince" because "nuclear weapons are unreliable." The fact that nuclear weapons have not been used does not mean that they will not ever be used. There is no one example in human history of a newly discovered weapon that has not been used at some time after its discovery.

CLAUDE LACHAUX  
Paris

### Tamil Representation

In response to "The Tamil Guerrillas" (Letters, May 23):

The writer repeats a long-exposed falsehood regarding discrimination against Tamils in Sri Lanka. Tamils constitute 35 percent of engineers, 35 percent of doctors and 33 percent of accountants in the public service. As regards Tamils being barred from the military and police — this is totally false. The inspector-general of police is a Tamil, as are half his deputies.

PREMOL RATNAYAKE  
Embassy of Sri Lanka  
Bon

essay. Witnesses interviewed by the Afghan Information Center in Pakistan said that a Soviet unit in Karez-Kabir asked the villagers to take all their valuables out of their houses while they searched for "bandits." When the soldiers began looting, some elders protested. The Russians shot 12 men on the spot.

Political or tribal resistance groups control most of the countryside. Resistance forces based in these areas threaten Soviet supply lines or pose a political challenge. Soviet troops launch big offensives. First, they bomb and strafe the area from the air and blood flows from their mouths. Those who survive such torture are transferred to the prisons, such as Pole Charaki prison, outside Kabul, where an estimated 22,000 political prisoners are held.

The Red Army's presence depends on a sparse network of paved highways along which convoys continually pass from the Soviet Union to Kabul and provincial centers. When the resistance ambuses these convoys, the Russians take vengeance on the civilian population. Sometimes the soldiers enter a village and shoot and bayonet civilians, including children. In other cases, special units kill hundreds of civilians at a time with MGs and helicopter gunships.

To prevent resistance attacks, the Red Army, sometimes together with Afghan units, undertakes "pacification" operations in villages near cities or roads. During house-to-house searches, a single piece of evidence of collaboration with the resistance often leads to swift and summary execution of all males in the house.

Sometimes no such evidence is nec-

essary. Witnessed interviews of

The writer, an assistant professor of political science at Yale University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The American Scientist, contributed this view to The Los Angeles Times.

</div

Debate  
Is Ready  
Up to It

## Le Pen Seeking Respectability

*French Rightist Aims for Recognition in European Vote*

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Almost every night last week there was a campaign rally, and almost every night there was a fight to go with it, a scenario of sirens and blood: Jean-Marie Le Pen speaks, the crowd shouts "Fascist! Racist!" and politics turns into clubs and fists and the gyre of lights from tens of police cars.

It is "the foreigners," Arabs and African immigrants, and the Communists — "les cocos" in French slang — who have tried to break up his meetings, Mr. Le Pen says.

The explanation he offers for the violence is essentially the one he provides for most of France's problems, and its apparent simplistic appeal has turned Mr. Le Pen into a disconcerting political phenomenon.

If the current polls are correct, Mr. Le Pen and his rightist National Front party should easily win seats for the first time in the European Parliament voting June 14 and 17 in the 10 member countries of the European Community. Perhaps more than elsewhere, the vote in France is pure domestic politics, a quasi-plebiscite on the Socialist-Communist government. Mr. Le Pen calls it historic because it will permit "the eruption of the National Front into what you could call the classic political scene."

Eighteen months ago, Mr. Le Pen's party barely existed. In the intervening period, a time of growing unemployment and economic frustration in France, the National Front did well in some municipal elections, insisting that it was not fascist or extremist, but shouting that France was being "colonized by an Islamic-Arabic wave," stealing jobs, bringing crime and drugs

and turning the French into second-class citizens in their own country.

Now, with the prospect of winning four or five seats among the 81 French representatives to the Parliament in Strasbourg, the party believes it is on the edge of respectability. Of all the elements that distress the French political establishment about Mr. Le Pen's rise, the greatest is his success in rendering himself relatively innocuous, in making his vocabulary, one of verbal winks and nudges rather than outright demagoguery, part of acceptable political dialogue.

For Mr. Le Pen, the classic spectrum of French politics, including the moderate and conservative parties, is responsible for what he calls the country's misery. His summary vision, defined by René Remond, an historian of the French right, is that of a poor man's Vichy, a society of order and authority as characterized by Marshal Philippe Pétain's collaborationist government in World War II.

"I'm not a religious democrat," Mr. Le Pen says, offering his own definition of himself. "That means that once you've installed democracy you just don't let it run and everyone turns out happy and prosperous. No, I'm a man of the right."

At 56 years of age, he is blond and beefy, a near caricature of the French Legion officer he once was. A substantial inheritance gave him a large house on the bluffs of Saint-Cloud, overlooking Paris. Behind its gates are two Doberman pinchers; inside, two life-size wooden blackamoor stand guard, holding candelabra alongside the fireplace. When he talks, it is softly at first. But the volume comes soon, particularly to express "what a horrible lie" the idea is that because he

wants to send immigrants home he might be a manipulator of violence and hatred.

He says it is absurd to suggest that he or his party is anti-Semitic, although one of his running mates has written that "The Jews have a tendency to occupy all the key posts in the Western countries." French Jews are like all other French citizens, he says. Using his voice as an elbow to nudge his audience, he adds: "On the other hand, I don't consider myself obliged to like Mme. Veil's policies, or Chagall's painting, or Mahler's music."

Simon Veil, the former president of the European Parliament, heads the unified ticket of the main moderate and conservative parties in the June elections. As minister of health under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, she played an important role in the relaxation of French abortion laws and has become a main target of Mr. Le Pen's campaign.

Mrs. Veil is Jewish and a survivor of Auschwitz. When Mr. Le Pen was asked if he had described her law on abortion as being "responsible for the genocide of thousands of French babies," the answer was no, but that the remark "seen personally, of course, seems to correspond to reality."

Mr. Le Pen mixes his remarks with such statements as: "I defy anyone to show that we are extremists. Our ideas are constitutional and in favor of the republic. We participate in all the elections. We've never been accused of operating against the external or internal security of the state."

For Mr. Remond, the National Front calls neither for violence nor for the destruction of French political institutions. But he insists that



Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the National Front.

"an extremism remains in the sense that it proposes simplistic solutions for complex problems."

Mr. Remond is less hard on Mr. Le Pen than Pierre Poujade, the old rightist politician who once regarded Mr. Le Pen as a protégé during his brief period of success in the mid-1950s. Mr. Poujade described him as "an adventurer, a man ready to say absolutely anything, chance any roulette to grab a couple of votes."

When Mr. Le Pen talks about the meaning of the probable entry of his party into the European Parliament, he says it is so that people with political opinions like his own will stop being treated "like Untermenschen" — subhumans.

There is the quick smile of a man who is convinced he has just said something witty.

"Anybody can hang a swastika around my neck and put a helmet on my head," Mr. Le Pen goes on. "That's easy. You can do it to President Mitterrand too. I just want to talk the way I am, and if they let me talk, I dare say, they'll know I've been passing through."

in response to the 1982 debt crisis to encourage debtor states to carry out the domestic economic reforms proposed by the IMF.

The second constraint is that bank lending — at a much reduced rate from the late 1970s and early 1980s — must continue if the developing countries are to achieve the minimal rate of economic expansion needed to avert a social explosion.

But bankers insist that commercial lending will evaporate if banks are forced to take losses on the debt already outstanding.

That five-point strategy devised

is that it risks driving the smaller banks out of the market.

These smaller lenders already have used every opportunity they could to reduce their exposure to the troubled developing countries. Where these banks have maintained their lending it is due to the fact that the IMF has conditioned its own lending to the provision of new funds from commercial lenders and because the return on such loans is appealing.

Another idea, put forward at a recent World Bank seminar on debt, is that interest charges be adjusted quarterly but paid annually or that the base rate, rather than being Libor as quoted on a specific renewal date, be the average of daily Libor rates quoted over the previous six months. Either measure would have the effect of smoothing the climb of interest rates.

Mr. Neufeld said that "the first step toward the re-establishment of each borrower's creditworthiness is the measurement of the required debt relief. The second step is the definition of the mechanisms to bring about that relief. The third step is the interaction among banks, governments and multilateral institutions in order to define the share of relief to be borne by each."

He warned in his study that banks "will have little credibility in their relations with governments and official institutions unless they are ready to share in the provision of relief. Relief to the borrower means a cost (or a lesser return) for the lender."

Mr. de Vries prefers "a revolving facility" — preferably in conjunction with the IMF — that would provide the additional cash needed to service debt when interest rates rise above a predetermined limit.

Reducing the margins on loans is the most obvious way to ease the problem, as many bankers privately admit. This would involve the immensely complicated job of reopening all the old contracts. The biggest drawback to this proposal

is that it risks driving the smaller banks out of the market.

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"What we need," said Mr. Neufeld, "is a forum where each country's problem can be examined and where all the players — the debtors, industrialized governments, the multilateral institutions and the banks — can assess what their contribution needs to be to restore the creditworthiness of each borrower."

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After two days of debate, the National Assembly voted to give New Caledonia a new locally elected government and to extend the powers of the local parliament.

## France, West Germany Try to Defuse D-Day Controversy as Summit Ends

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

RAMBOUILLET, France — President François Mitterrand tried Tuesday to diffuse a controversy over West Germany's attempt to participate in ceremonies commemorating the 1944 D-Day landings by announcing a joint French-German ceremony next September at Verdun to honor the war dead of both nations.

Mr. Mitterrand made his announcement during a news conference with the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, at a chateau in this town west of Paris. The news conference marked the conclusion of the 43rd Franco-German summit meeting, and the two leaders announced a variety of measures that underlined their warm personal relations and close governmental ties.

The agreements included plans for the joint construction of a new combat helicopter, a study on establishing a military observation satellite and an agreement to abolish the formalities at the French-West German border for private travelers.

Mr. Kohl, who reportedly believed that his presence at the ceremony would mark the reconciliation of the allies and Germany, was rebuffed in his effort to attend. His presence was opposed by some

French veterans' organizations, particularly former Resistance fighters.

In the face of repeated confirmations by various officials of Mr. Kohl's interest in participating in the D-Day ceremonies, Mr. Mitterrand declared that "not one step was ever taken by the Federal Republic of Germany and its leaders in this regard." He said that West German leaders had treated the anniversary of the invasion "in a spirit of discretion and delicacy."

Mr. Kohl added that "neither I nor anyone in my government took steps toward participation in the anniversary of the landing."

"If I had ever felt such a need," Mr. Kohl continued, "it would have been easy for me to talk about it in view of the quality of my relationship with the president of the French Republic."

The ceremony at Verdun, marking one of the bloodiest battles of World War I, was seen as a facesaving measure by Mr. Mitterrand.

Mr. Mitterrand also noted that a German memorial ceremony would take place on June 8 at the main German cemetery at La Cambe, near Isigny, in commemoration of the German dead in the Normandy campaign.

## Rescheduling Third World Debt Won't Solve Problem

(Continued from Page 1)  
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After two days of debate, the National Assembly voted to give New Caledonia a new locally elected government and to extend the powers of the local parliament.

## Flying Cigar' in Gorki Ignites An Investigation in Moscow

REUTERS  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has set up a commission to investigate unidentified Flying Objects, Trud, the organ of the Trade Union Council, reported here.

Trud said the Commission on Abnormal Atmospheric Phenomena, headed by Pavel Popovich, a former cosmonaut, was established in February to investigate all sightings of moving objects or flashing lights in the sky.

Mr. Popovich was quoted as saying that there were hundreds of reports each year in the Soviet Union and that most could be explained scientifically. But he added that scientists had been disturbed by events in Gorki, 400 kilometers (250 miles) from Moscow, which defied rational analysis.

He said that on March 27, 1983, air traffic controllers at Gorki Airport saw an object which they described as a "flying cigar" about the size of an airliner, but without wings. They reported that the object was visible on radar screens for about 40 minutes before vanishing.

Mr. Popovich said this report was taken seriously because the witnesses were trained aircraft experts who could be relied on to give an accurate account of what they had seen.

5-Year Autonomy Plan Voted for New Caledonia

United Press International

PARIS — The French Parliament approved Tuesday a five-year autonomy plan for the French South Pacific territory of New Caledonia that allows for possible independence in 1989.

After two days of debate, the National Assembly voted to give New Caledonia a new locally elected government and to extend the powers of the local parliament.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**Revivals of Musicals Enliven British Stage**

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — A week of three Broadway classics, and none more welcome than "Golden Boy," with which Bill Bryden's team of Cottee-roe prizefighters take to the Lyttleton stage of the National Theatre like the champions they have always been. Intelligent following a West End lead (productions of "Rocket to the Moon" and currently "The Country Girl") have been gracing the Apollo Shaftesbury Avenue these last two years) the National has at last woken up to the importance of Clifford Odets, and though this is by no means his best play, I doubt we shall live to see a better production of it.

This, of course, is the one about the boxer. All contenders through to Brando in "On the Waterfront" started here, as did every cliché of the boxing movie — here the champ actually gets to say that his hands are broke and that he'll never get to play the violin again.

Written in 1937 to save the Group Theatre from the break-up being caused at least in part by his defection to Hollywood and Louis Rainer, it is a ringside metaphor about selling your soul if not to the movies then at least to the mobsters. In that sense it's also of course the National. "Golden Boy" is the best thing they've done since "Glengarry Glen Ross," and it is no coincidence that most of the same people are involved.

Back to Her Majesty's almost 30 years after its first production there has come another great street opera, "West Side Story," in a painstakingly faithful recreation of the original Jerome Robbins production by one of his principal dancers, Tom Abbitt. There is therefore a very faint sensation that you are being shown around a museum of dancing. Leonard Bernstein's score still soars to the back of the gallery, Stephen Sondheim's lyrics retain all their original urgency ("Could it be? Yes, it could. Something's coming. Something good. If I can wait"), Arthur Laurents's "Romeo" update is as comy

as ever but somehow I would have liked it looked at by a choreographer of the '80s. This was after all the first great dance musical — before Robbins no dancer had ever been allowed in total control of a Broadway blockbuster and since him few have been done any other way. But to set it back so totally in '50s techniques merely because the show is set then seems to be much akin to hiring a Victorian director for "My Fair Lady."

The original cast of "Golden Boy" was a roll call of great American actors, not only Kazan

## THEATER IN ENGLAND

but Martin Ritt, Frances Farmer, Luther Adler, Lee J. Cobb and Karl Malden. It is, 50 years on, hard to believe that even they could have done much better with this play, or that even they managed to solve the final scene in which Odets's burnout has already and terrifyingly begun.

The ultimate irony is that the burnout affected the play as much as its author: "Golden Boy" ended up as a glossy, vacuous Broadway musical for Sammy Davis Jr. If that is all you know of it, or maybe not even that, hasten to the National. "Golden Boy" is the best thing they've done since "Glengarry Glen Ross," and it is no coincidence that most of the same people are involved.

Thus we get Jack Shepherd, at the top of his form, as the homosexual gangster (a role created in the United States by Elia Kazan), Lisa Eichhorn as the loving Lorna Moon, falling for Joe on a bench in Central Park during one of the very few scenes where the play truly shows its age (nowadays they'd have been dismembered by muggers before the first kiss), and Trevor

**It's a Cool 'Saturday' for Stockhausen in Milan**

By William Weaver

International Herald Tribune

**M**ILAN — Three years ago, the Teatro alla Scala gave the world premiere of "Donnerstag," part of a projected seven-opera cycle by Karlheinz Stockhausen, which when completed sometime in the next century will have the overall title "Licht." The seven parts are named for the days of the week and La Scala has just staged the second opera to be completed: "Samstag" (Saturday), in the composer's concept the day of Lucifer.

"Samstag," comprising about three and a half hours of music, involves 136 performers, of whom the most prominent is Stockhausen himself. For technical reasons, the production could not be done in

the historic Scala building, and was staged in the immense Sports Palace. In the center of what would be the playing space, the composer sat before a huge console controlling the effects of the production, whose visual aspect was credited also to Luca Ronconi and Ugo Tessitore, stage directors, and Gae Aulenti for the scenery and costumes.

The visual magic was less spectacular than many people had expected. After the evocative opening, a quadruple fanfare from the corners of the vast space, the four scenes that make up the body of the work did not display prodigies of invention. Much of it has been seen before, like the trolleys pushed by dinner-jacketed stagehands that carried some of the performers in and out (a favorite Ronconi de-

vise). Even some of the novelties — the two suit-walkers in the elaborate third scene — quickly lost their impact, as their marches were repeated over and over.

Proportion, a sense of pace, is something continued beyond the point of interest. Thus, in the final scene, when the Handel Collegium of Cologne, disguised as monks, chanted, groaned and yelled a Franciscan text, the first few minutes were impressive, then weariness set in. When several dozen pseudo-monks were required to smash, one at a time, a coconut against a flat stone, the whole thing threatened to dissolve into silliness.

Stockhausen has an army of uncritical fans, and for them "Samstag" will surely be a masterpiece.

For others, it can seem a pretentious bore, with moments of theatrical relief. In any case, the composer is fortunate in having a number of committed and gifted performers, headed, on this occasion, by the University of Michigan Symphony Band under H. Robert Reynolds, and including Markus Stockhausen, the composer's son, a brilliant trumpeter; his daughter, the intrepid pianist Maieila Stockhausen; the versatile flutist Kathinka Pasveer; and the Slagwerk-group Deo Haag, seismatic percussionists.

There was a bit of dissension expressed by the public, which thinned considerably. But, for the most part, the work was received with polite tolerance, and with enthusiasm by the devotees.

**Learning to Float With Chrissie Hynde**

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Chrissie Hynde could be cast as the liberated working woman in a family planning commercial. She might even be the director.

"Learning To Crawl," the latest album by The Pretenders, a band she leads and composes for, has sold more than a million copies. She has been called "the first woman in rock 'n' roll not to play guitar like Joni Mitchell." From her determined stride, you

"I couldn't really play guitar at the beginning. All I had was my attitude."

I suspect she would not throw a baseball "like a girl," yet "tomboy" certainly does not apply.

Her 16-month-old daughter was

fathered by the Kinks' Ray Davies, to whom she is not married.

Wearing no makeup, she

speaks with eye contact and without intellectual pretension. She

has come to have conducted an attractive anonymity, like a personality-lift, realizing how valuable anonymity was after she'd lost it. "I was really happy," she says of her early rocker's life in London 10 years ago. "I could go wherever I wanted and nobody cared what I did."

Born in Akron in 1951, she left Ohio after working her way

through three years at Kent State University as a waitress. Her independent femininity, involving for one thing an impressive flow of expletives, fascinated the British rock world when she was "just a kid looking for a few quid to keep afloat."

She worked as a clerk in an architects' office, and for the punk fashion entrepreneur and Sex Pistols manager Malcolm McLaren. She slept on a mattress on the floor, read the Bhagavad Gita, burned incense and learned Rolling Stones tunes. Then there were some guitar and back-up vocal gigs. She worked with the groups Moor Murders and Masters of the Backside. Fired from the latter, without working papers, she met some guy in a pub

who asked her to write for the rock magazine New Musical Express. "Why not?" she thought. "I like to shoot my mouth off."

That's an understatement. She speaks more like a blast-off. She began to write what Rolling Stone called "savagely satiric reviews" for the NME. "As a kid reading the rock press I had always assumed these people must be experts. I assumed they were qualified to write." British argot is sprinkled through frenetic Ohio punctuation: "But I sussed out they were just people with opinions. They wrote about themselves, or about what the musicians were wearing. I was shocked and discouraged."

However this is a woman not easily discouraged. "I couldn't really play guitar at the beginning. All I had was my attitude." She wrote songs and practiced chords, dynamics and timing while casting players for the band forming in her head. She learned how to hook the media with hot quotes. In 1980, the Pretenders' first album went to No. 1 in Britain.

American suburia, to develop their own personality. Everything so standardized and commercial. They can relate to the sort of outlaw appeal of a Keith Richards. That's too bad. I just lost my first two closest friends. Drugs are a sloppy way of life."

Is it any better in British sub-

burbia?

"I have tons of heroes. Jimi Hendrix, a hero of hers: "I have tons of heroes. Brightie Bardot is a hero of mine, as is Iggy Pop. When I say heroes, I may not take my coat off and throw it over a puddle when they walk by, but once they've won my respect they stay my heroes even if they do some bad work or get stuck out."

It's impossible to avoid the subject of drugs with this band. Far from reclusion, Hynde shot back an analysis: "The kid who's been playing clarinet since the age of eight is probably something of a loner. He's sensitive, inquisitive, more inclined to give in to the temptation to experiment with things like mysticism and drugs. It's harder and harder for kids like this to escape from



Chrissie Hynde: "Tons of heroes."

American suburbia, to develop their own personality. Everything so standardized and commercial. They can relate to the sort of outlaw appeal of a Keith Richards. That's too bad. I just lost my first two closest friends. Drugs are a sloppy way of life."

"America is so big and impersonal. In England, a kid watching Top of the Pops can see a band from his home town of Birmingham. Maybe his cousin's in the band. Or, like, Madness lives just down the street in Kentish Town from where I live. The British charts are much more open to new groups. But if you live in Akron you can't really relate to L.A. It goes hand in hand with so many things."

"It all started going downhill when they closed the railroad stations. That symbolized the end of civilization over there. I wrote a song 'My City Is Gone' in which I go back to Akron and there's no railroad station, no downtown, no city. My idea of a good day includes being able to nip out and walk to the corner to buy a newspaper and sit down on a park bench and read it. Did you know that there are no parks in Cleveland? Nobody walks there. I don't want to sound like an Anglophile snob and say Americans don't have a clue, but basically they don't. Americans can't even make a decent cup of tea."

"The music business in America is all merchandising. But we make the music we like. It's basic rock. We don't use any tricks. That sets us apart these days. Funny, it's become abnormal to be normal. Somehow, we haven't had to pander. Maybe it's because we're basically an English band which is considered rather hip. And people in America think of me as the girl who went away and made good. I'm sort of the prodigal son."

*The Pretenders: Zurich, May 31; Milan, June 1; Rome, June 3; Nice, June 6; Montpellier, France, June 7; Lyon, June 8; Lausanne, Switzerland, June 9; the Netherlands (Pink Pop Festival), June 11; Paris (Zenith), June 12; Brussels, June 13; Belfast, June 16; Dublin, June 17.*

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## INSIGHTS

**Honorary Degree: U.S. Answer to Honors List**

By Edward B. Fiske  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — James E. Burke, the chairman of Johnson & Johnson, bowed his head before 9,100 graduates of Rutgers University last week as the registrar and gongolomor placed an academic hood with a scarlet lining and white trim around his shoulders.

The scarlet symbolizes Rutgers and the white represents arts, letters and humanities. The ritual means that Mr. Burke now possesses an honorary doctor of humane letters degree for being an "astute entrepreneur and energetic proponent of corporate civic duty."

Mr. Burke's is one of an estimated 5,000 honorary degrees being awarded by colleges and universities around the United States this commencement season, perpetuating a tradition almost as old as higher education.

The degrees are viewed not only as a means of honoring outstanding achievement but also of providing inspirational models for the students, publicity for the institution and encouragement for the fields of specialization.

The way a college hands out honorary degrees, said Eli Schwartz, who headed the committee on these awards at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania, "says a lot about an institution and what it's trying to strive for in its character and quality."

Jack W. Peterson, chancellor-elect of the University of California at Irvine, who is president of the American Council on Education, said: "The Greeks had their laurel wreaths. The English have their honors list. The French are always wearing ribbons in their lapels. In this

country honorary degrees from universities serve that function. It's our way of honoring accomplishment."

**T**HE tradition of awarding degrees for reasons other than academic has occasionally been criticized.

After hearing that Harvard gave an honorary degree to the Marquis de Lafayette, Baron Friedrich von Steuben reportedly urged troops under his command in the U.S. Revolution to ride through Cambridge "like the devil, for if they catch you, they make a doctor of you."

Most Americans, however, are pleased to receive an honorary degree. At a time of much talk of the decline of heroes in modern society, colleges are as enthusiastic as ever about singling out accomplishment.

The practice in the United States dates to 1682, when Harvard conferred a doctor of sacred theology degree on its president, Increase Mather, for the pragmatic purpose of elevating the status of the college to that of a university.

The operating academic principle was that "only a doctor could create a doctor," and there were no other doctors in the Colonies.

Today colleges give degrees for achievement in virtually every field of endeavor. "We try to get a balanced ticket," Mr. Schwartz said. "We might try to balance the degrees among a distinguished engineer, a humanist, a successful businessman, someone devoted to Lehigh and the speaker."

Many of the earliest honorary degrees were given by colleges to their own faculty members to increase the institution's academic prestige, and colleges continue to give awards in areas of their own academic strength.

**F**rank Sinatra, right, with Father Ernest J. Sweeney after receiving his doctor of fine arts honorary degree at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles. (The Associated Press)

**S**INCE 1978, when the Soviet Union honored him with an honorary degree, Alexander Solzhenitsyn has been exiled to the United States. He has written a memoir of his life in Russia, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," and a history of the Gulag system, "The Gulag Archipelago." He has also written a novel, "The First Circle," and a short story, "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

**A**lexander Solzhenitsyn, left, receives the hood of a doctor of humane letters at Holy Cross University in Worcester, Massachusetts. (United Press International)

This month Ithaca honored Gavin MacLeod, who plays the ship captain in a U.S. television series, "The Love Boat." He is an Ithaca drama graduate. Born Alan G. See, he took his professional name from Beatrice MacLeod, his mother.

**B**ERLIN College in Ohio, which has a strong music program, honored the Japanese music teacher Shinichi Suzuki, while Syracuse University, which is proud of its school of public communications, is giving one to TV anchorman Dan Rather.

"Our students come from different income groups, and to see successful people is a big thing," said Donna Shalala, the president of Hunter College in New York City. "They are not cynical about it. We work very hard on the citations... and the students listen very carefully."

Until this century, women rarely got honorary degrees, but now women's colleges make a point of honoring women. "I can't think of a better way to illustrate our collective ambition for women than to shine the spotlight on a few of the very best," said Mary S. Metz, the president of Mills College in California.

Honorary degrees also offer colleges the opportunity to make a statement.

**Y**eshiva University in New York City usually includes a person connected in some way to Israel, while Georgetown University confers degrees every year to two teachers from high schools that have sent it students. "It's our way of saying how much we value what they do," said the Rev. Timothy S. Healy, Georgetown's president.

The possibility of reflected glory plays a role. There is an adage of honorary degrees that says you go with the biggest name you can get, according to Rhoda Dorsey, the president of Goucher College in Maryland.

Big schools tend to have an advantage in attracting the famous, but the small ones can be ingenious. The Southampton Campus of Long Island University, for example, has given awards to Charles Addams, a cartoonist, and the writers Tom Wolfe, Budd Schulberg and George Plimpton, and other celebrities.

**H**ONORARY degrees also offer colleges and universities a chance to thank their friends. The State University of New York Center at Buffalo honored William C. Baird, who, along with other members of his family, has long been associated with the institution and who, this year, set a university record by giving \$1.1 million for a new research laboratory.

This year Fordham honored Representative Mario Biaggi, the Bronx Democrat who has been instrumental in helping the university build 115 units of housing for the elderly and handicapped on land adjacent to its campus in the Bronx.

Sometimes the contributions being recognized come in forms other than service or money. Five years ago Lehigh awarded degrees to Mr. and Mrs. William G. Succop for "sharing with us for awhile your greatest treasures, your children." Seven of their children attended Lehigh.

The financial relationship with honorary degrees is tricky. Most college or university presidents are sensitive to accusations that degrees

can be purchased with contributions. "You can buy a bridge," said Dr. Shalala. "You can't buy an honorary degree."

On the other hand, Harold M. Proshansky, the president of the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, said: "If someone gave us \$5 million, we would think about how to give them an honorary degree. It has not happened, though, and it won't."

Colleges differ in their policies toward honorary degrees. Purdue University confers them only on distinguished members of its alumni such as the astronaut Neil Armstrong. The only exception was made when a U.S. State Department official, escorting a Middle Eastern dignitary on tour, publicly offered him a Purdue degree and the university bent its rules to uphold what it considered to be an official promise.

Lawrence University in Wisconsin only offers honorary degrees to those who have not received one from another institution. Some colleges make a point of ferreting out deserving candidates who might not otherwise be in the public eye. The University of Notre Dame gave one this year to Dr. Jorge Prieto, a Mexican-American who has worked for many years in the family medicine department at Cook County Hospital.

**M**ANY keep the names of the recipients secret until the last minute. "We're all standing around the lobby of Nassau Hall in our caps and gowns, and then famous faces start to appear. It's all very exciting," said a faculty member at Princeton. Among the famous faces to appear have been those of the mime, Marcel Marceau; the tennis star, Arthur Ashe, and Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey.

Most schools look for some personal connection between the individual and the institution. Allegheny College seeks regional links to western Pennsylvania, and this year it honored David McCullough, author of "The Johnstown Flood."

Columbia University in New York City has been to the rule of only awarding honorary degrees in person, but it has sometimes done the traveling. Michael L. Sovern, the university president, went to South Africa in 1982 to bestow one on Bishop Desmond Tutu of Lesotho, whose passport had been revoked for political reasons. Previous Columbia officials bestowed degrees on a shirt-sleeved Abraham Lincoln at the White House in 1861 and on Justice William O. Douglas at the U.S. Supreme Court in 1979.

Honorary degrees often are used for political statements. This year Yeshiva will honor the imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoli B. Shcharansky, because his name "has become synonymous with the call for religious perseverance and human freedom." The award, Yeshiva's first in absentia, will be accepted by the dissident's wife.

Fordham has bestowed one in absentia on Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's Solidarity movement, while Hunter College is honoring Dr. Mamphela Ramphele, a South African black whose banishment to a remote South African area was only recently lifted. "We searched a long time for a woman from South Africa," Dr. Shalala said. "We wanted to make a statement about discrimination and apartheid."



The exiled Soviet author, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, left, receives the hood of a doctor of humane letters at Holy Cross University in Worcester, Massachusetts. (United Press International)

executive vice chancellor, that "we were missing the opportunity to honor the university by honoring fine people."

Virtually every prominent U.S. citizen in fields such as education, the arts, science and politics receives an honorary degree somewhere along the line. The champion is the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame since 1952 and a longtime member and chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. In what he called "one of the few secrets that has been kept around here in my 32 years," he was awarded his 100th degree this year by his own institution.

**A**CCORDING to Norris McWhirter, editor of the *Guinness Book of World Records*, two years ago Father Hesburgh surpassed Herbert Hoover, who accumulated 89. The previous record holder was Nicholas Murray Butler, the educational reformer and president of Columbia, who had at least 38.

Father Hesburgh said he adopted the practice of giving to local alumni associations any honorariums he got for speaking. "I tell them that this ought to take care of my dues for life," he said.

One gift that goes to all honorary degree recipients is the silk hood with the colors of the conferring institution and the relevant academic discipline. These can begin to take up closet space, but Dr. Shalala, who has about 10, borrowed an idea from Robert Frost.

"I'm saving them up to make a patchwork quilt," she said.

**Soviet Jews Struggle to Adjust to Israel**

*In the Promised Land, Immigrants Face Professional, Political Dilemmas*

By David K. Skidmore  
New York Times Service

**B**EERSHEBA, Israel — More than a decade after the Soviet Union began to permit significant emigration to Israel, many of the 165,000 Soviet Jews who have made the difficult journey are still struggling to find their places in Israeli society.

They have come from all walks of life — from professorships in prestigious Soviet universities and from jobs in grimy factories; from urban culture and from rural miasma towns. Many were Communist Party members; few were religiously observant.

Most have now raised the material status of their lives, studies show, and many, though not all, have transferred easily into satisfying professions. Some have happily embraced Orthodox Judaism; others have found contentment in

body to take care of them," he said. "Because they came from the Soviet Union and are used to being told what to do, they are not used to taking care of themselves."

In addition, Mr. Ulanovsky said, "Because they come from a place where Jews have special relations with each other, they expect the same here. But they are not treated as brothers who returned to their home. They are just treated like other people."

"By Israeli standards they're really blended in very well," said Edith Frankel, director of the Soviet and East European Research Center at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. But scholars have trouble, she added.

"They don't have the same type of jobs that

**'Because they come from a place where Jews have special relations with each other,' Mr. Ulanovsky said, 'they expect the same here. But they are not treated as brothers who returned to their home. They are just treated like anybody else.'**

secularism. The vast majority are glad they came; 78 percent of a sample studied several years ago said they would recommend that relatives come from the Soviet Union to Israel, and 16 percent would advise against it.

But spiritually and emotionally, those interviewed say the adjustment to a new culture has been hard.

Although the newcomers have found freedom of religion and speech in Israel and escape from the anti-Semitism they often encountered in the Soviet Union, they have had to face other problems.

In addition to learning a new language, Hebrew, many have had to accept less rewarding jobs than they had in the Soviet Union, and they have also had to cope with a different structure of relationships between the individual and government.

**M**ANY Soviet emigres say they are disturbed by Israel's free-wheeling democracy and its angry public debate. They see it as divisive, a mark of weakness. "People come with their baggage of knowledge, intelligence, and they see things as black and white," said Vadim Ordovskiy, a construction engineer from Moscow who is employed at the Dead Sea Works, near Beersheba in the Negev Desert.

"There are many psychological problems," he added. "People come and have to change their mentality. Israeli democracy is such that a lot of Russian immigrants say, 'It's not a democracy, it's a mess.'"

Many new arrivals are offended when the Israeli government does not provide them with apartments and jobs, as the Soviet government does. "People come here with too many expectations," said Lev Ulanovsky, 33, a doctoral candidate in biophysics at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot. Before arriving from Moscow in 1979, he was a dissident Hebrew teacher and activist in the emigration movement.

"People come here and really expect some

they had there," she said. "People who were historians there, people who were literary people there — there's nothing for them to do here. How many Russian teachers do we need here?"

Solomon Mogilevsky, formerly a full professor in history at Leningrad University, now works at a government-supported institute in Jerusalem; reading and writing summaries of the Soviet press.

"By Israeli standards they're really blended in very well," said Edith Frankel, director of the Soviet and East European Research Center at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. But scholars have trouble, she added.

"They don't have the same type of jobs that

they had there," she said. "People who were historians there, people who were literary people there — there's nothing for them to do here. How many Russian teachers do we need here?"

People come from Russia, where there are no parties, no demonstrations — they don't know the ABCs of political life," said Ilya Zemtsov, a sociologist and former Communist Party member who immigrated in 1973 and now heads the government-supported Israeli Research Center of Contemporary Society.

Woven into the education of Soviet Jews about Israeli politics is a concern for the country's lack of unity and need for spiritual revival. "People in Israel turned out to be much less idealistic than I expected them to be," Mr. Ulanovsky, the biophysicist, said. "That was a surprise. I expected high moral purpose. But of course people are selfish, everyone battling for himself, for his own interest. So I think the main problem for Israel is not the Arabs, but the Jews. The main problem is how to regain the spirit."

**Face the facts.**

**NMB BANK's key figures as at 31 December 1983 (in millions of Dutch guilders - 1 US\$ = Dfl. 3.06).**

Balance sheet total	Dfl. 63,323
Total deposits	Dfl. 60,838
Lending	Dfl. 40,681
Total shareholders' equity and subordinated loans	Dfl. 2,372

**Some highlights from our 1983 Annual Report (56th financial year):**

- The balance sheet total increased in 1983 by 6% to more than Dfl. 63 billion.

- Lending increased by 7% to more than Dfl. 40 billion from Dfl. 38 billion at the end of 1982. This increase is largely attributable to the growth of our foreign loan portfolio.

- International business today accounts for 36% of the balance sheet total; our foreign loan portfolio increased by more than 20% as compared to the end of 1982.

- NMB BANK has 469 branches in the Netherlands, as well as branches, subsidiaries and representative offices in London, Paris, Zurich, Geneva, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Curacao, Caracas, São Paulo, Montevideo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and Bahrain.

- Thanks to recent acquisitions in Hong Kong, Singapore and Tokyo, our position in the Far East will be further reinforced in the course of 1984.

- Revenue from stock exchange business grew to an all-time high, thanks to substantially increased activity in the field of securities trading, options and new issues.

- Eurocurrency deposits accounted for 20% of the balance sheet total.



**NMB BANK. We bank the way the world does.**



**INTERNATIONAL MANAGER**

**Shorter-Workweek Debate Is Heating Up in Europe**

By SHERRY BUCHANAN  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — The Swiss distinguished themselves from the rest of Europe a few years ago by voting against a reduction in the workweek to 40 hours from 42. Switzerland is now the only European country that works 42 hours a week on average. All other European countries, including Spain, which went from 45 to 40 hours after Franco's death in 1975, work an average of 40 hours or less. Belgium has the shortest average workweek, at 37 to 38 hours.

In the past, once unions in one country started pushing for and getting a shorter workweek, other European countries followed. Switzerland was the exception that confirmed the rule. The same thing could happen again. The question is whether next year's round of wage negotiations will focus on demands for a 35-hour week.

The current West German metalworkers' strike over demands for a 35-hour week has already had repercussions in France. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has suddenly rediscovered the electoral appeal of a 35-hour week and in a move last week that touched off a heated political debate, renewed his proposal for shorter hours. French unions are now making private noises about taking industrial action similar to that by West German unions.

Unions in Austria, Denmark, Britain, Luxembourg and Belgium have all been pushing for a 35-hour week for some time. Belgian unions want legislation for a 37-to-38-hour week first and then will ask for 35 hours.

In Italy, Spain and Sweden, unions have concentrated on wage demands rather than on a reduction in the workweek. They say that the outcome of the German strike will, if nothing else, renew the debate in their own countries.

In 1983, Italian unions negotiated an increase in vacation time, but no significant reduction in the workweek. The agreement expires at the end of this year.

"My impression is that the problem of the reduction in the workweek will be taken up again," says Giacomo Cassina, of CISL, one of the three main Italian labor union federations. "I can't say if it will be the 35 hours. Unless there is a specific and generalized claim, it is difficult to envision any kind of industrial action. There is no movement toward anything like that now."

The Italian unions' priority this year has been to fight the government's demand for an end to wage indexation to inflation.

The Swedish Metalworkers Union has pursued a policy that would increase real wages and decrease working time for workers who need it the most, those on continuous shifts for example.

"At present we are not pushing for a general reduction in working hours to 35 hours," says Mats Johansson, of the Swedish Metalworkers Union. "Our members say that the important thing is to win in real wages. It is more important than working hours reduction."

In Spain, unions are still fighting for the 40-hour week. Over the past five years, Spain has gradually reduced the workweek from 45 to 40 hours. But, because the reduction was negotiated on an annual rather than a weekly basis, employers will not pay overtime if a worker works 42 hours one week and 38 the next.

If the West German unions win, it could change pressure politics at the European Community in Brussels. Right now, France, the Netherlands and Belgium already have shorter working weeks than their competitors in the EC. It is in their interest that everybody else gets a shorter week as well. If West Germany goes to a 39-hour week, for example, the West German government might join France, the Netherlands and Belgium in their demand for a European-wide shorter workweek. This would leave the British government isolated on the issue.

The unions are selling the 35-hour week as a cure for unemployment. But there is no hard evidence that a reduction in the workweek actually creates jobs or even saves jobs on a national scale. Statistics are hard to come by. And case-by-case results are contradictory.

"That's the funny thing," says Giacomo Cassina of CISL. "Results are very different. Union-backed studies argue that the reduction in the workweek creates or saves jobs. Employer studies have opposite findings."

Mr. Johansson says, "As far as we can see, the reduction in the workweek hasn't resulted in any major changes in the level of employment in Sweden. Especially in the manufacturing sector.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

**CURRENCY RATES**

Late interbank rates on May 29, excluding fees.  
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EDT.

	5	5	D.M.	F.F.	1.L.	G.M.	8.L.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3,087	4,267	112.79	3,645	0.926	5,528	134.62	24,687	1,254.7
Brussels (5)	5,522	7,762	20,296	5,625	0.927	5,528	134.62	24,687	1,254.7
Frankfurt	2,738	3,785	—	3,625	0.627	1,615	4,627	4,902	121.25
Milan	1,290	1,761	97.01	1,195	0.926	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290
Paris	1,620	2,209	112.79	1,535	0.926	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620
New York (5)	—	—	—	3,299.80	0.781	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	2,425	3,367	27.572	8,412	1,689.29	5,528	5,528	5,528	5,528
Zurich	2,55	3,749	22.807	5,479	0.926	2,55	2,55	2,55	2,55
ECU	0,818	0,855	2,205	0,877	0.926	2,205	45,548	1,848	181,287
SDR	1,247	1,828	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727

Values

5 Euro 1.125 1.1195 1.1195 1.1195 1.1195 1.1195 1.1195 1.1195 1.1195 1.1195

5 Australian \$ 1.1134 1.1134 1.1134 1.1134 1.1134 1.1134 1.1134 1.1134 1.1134 1.1134

5 Austrian schilling 1.0257 1.0257 1.0257 1.0257 1.0257 1.0257 1.0257 1.0257 1.0257 1.0257

5 Belgian franc 5.68 5.68 5.68 5.68 5.68 5.68 5.68 5.68 5.68 5.68

5 Canadian \$ 1.2715 1.2715 1.2715 1.2715 1.2715 1.2715 1.2715 1.2715 1.2715 1.2715

5 Danish krone 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222

5 Finnish mark 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222 0.7222

5 Greek drachma 10.25 10.25 10.25 10.25 10.25 10.25 10.25 10.25 10.25 10.25

5 Hong Kong \$ 7.815 0.8441 0.8441 0.8441 0.8441 0.8441 0.8441 0.8441 0.8441 0.8441

5 Sterling £ 1.2336 1.2336 1.2336 1.2336 1.2336 1.2336 1.2336 1.2336 1.2336 1.2336

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) N.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

**INTEREST RATES**

**Eurocurrency Deposits**

May 29

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	British Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M.	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	5 1/2 - 5 3/4	4 - 4 1/2	9 1/2 - 10 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	8% - 9%	9% - 9 1/2%
2M.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/2 - 5 3/4	4 - 4 1/2	10 1/2 - 11 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	8% - 9%	10 - 10 1/2%
3M.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/2 - 5 3/4	4 - 4 1/2	10 1/2 - 11 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	8% - 9%	10 - 10 1/2%
4M.	12 1/4 - 12 1/2	6 1/2 - 6 3/4	4 1/2 - 5	10 1/2 - 11 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	8% - 9%	10 1/2 - 11 1/2%
TT.	12 1/4 - 12 1/2	6 1/2 - 6 3/4	4 1/2 - 5	10 1/2 - 11 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	8% - 9%	10 1/2 - 11 1/2%

Rates comparable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

**Key Money Rates**

**United States**

Close

Prev.

Close

Prev.

**Britain**

Close

Prev.

**West Germany**

Close

Prev.

**Japan**

Close

Prev.

**Interest Rates**

Discount Rate

Call Money

60-day Interbank

Official Ratings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing strikes for Hong Kong, New York, Zurich, and Tokyo. All prices in U.S. per ounce.

**GOLD PRICES**

A.M. P.M. C/W

Hong Kong 364.85 365.80 + 0.50

Luxembourg 364.00 365.80 + 0.50

Paris (125 Kilo) 364.10 365.16 + 0.62

London 365.50 366.40 + 0.50

New York 365.20 366.40 + 0.50

Official Ratings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing strikes for Hong Kong, New York, Zurich, and Tokyo. All prices in U.S. per ounce.

**Volvo Had Profit Leap In Quarter But Revenue Slipped by 8%**

Juris Kaza  
*International Herald Tribune*

GOETEBORG, Sweden — At Volvo, citing higher car sales, reported Tuesday that its first-quarter profit earnings more than doubled from a year earlier, although sales declined 8 percent.

Volvo, an automotive, energy and food group, reported that profit rose to a record 2.6 billion kronor (\$302 million), or 34.40 kronor a share, from 1.03 billion kronor, or 15.40 kronor a share, a year earlier.

Sales fell to 21.69 billion kronor from 23.63 billion kronor. The company said that 85 percent of sales were outside Sweden.

Volvo's board chairman and chief executive, Peter G. Gyllenhammar, said the higher earnings came mostly from Volvo's passenger-car sales and reflected a return to profit by the group's energy operations. Car sales rose 34 percent to 8.29 billion kronor.

Volvo said that the lower total revenue reflected a sharp 40-percent revenue decline by Volvo's energy subsidiaries, mainly STC Scandinavian Trading Co. Sales of the energy units totalled 6.9 billion kronor.

STC reported first-quarter profit of 35 million kronor late last week, and said it was selling Scanditrol, its U.S. oil- and gas-exploration company, to Bankers Trust Co., a U.S. creditor, for a token \$1.

Sales of trucks rose 51 percent, to 3.57 billion kronor, and Volvo noted that it was selling Scanditrol, its U.S. oil- and gas-exploration company, to Bankers Trust Co., a U.S. creditor, for a token \$1.

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Analysts responded favorably to Volvo's first-quarter results. Brian Knox, a specialist in Scandinavian shares at Lodoos' Greiveson Grant, called the earnings "quite respectable." He said Volvo's earnings for all 1984 "could reach 7 billion kronor rather than the 6 billion we have been looking at."

Volvo's managing director, Hans Frisinger, predicted that Volvo's car sales in the United States would reach about 100,000 cars in 1984. He said that if stricter U.S. content legislation applying to automobile manufacturing was passed, "we have some thought on measures to take." However, he refused to elaborate on whether Volvo might open an auto-production facility in the United States.

Volvo's passenger-car deliveries in the first quarter totalled 95,000 units, up from 81,000 a year earlier. Truck deliveries were also sharply higher, Volvo reported, but it did not give precise figures.

Chrysler could draw from the

**Software Winners Increase Lead**

**Early Marketers Leapfrogged By Newcomers**

By David E. Sanger  
*New York Times Service*

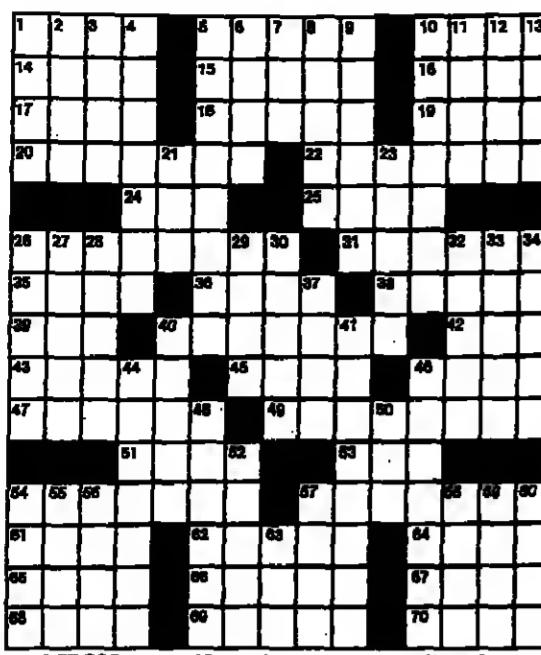
ATLANTA — On the first night of Comdex, the personal computer industry's premier trade show here, most of the scores of software companies showing their wares held staid receptions for their biggest customers at the major hotel.











## ACROSS

- 1 Gil...  
2 Lesser hero  
5 Reluctant  
10 Part of h.c.l.  
14 Alley Oop's beloved  
15 Prefix for version  
16 Type of mackerel  
17 Noise at a parking lot  
18 Big bone  
19 Muddy the waters  
20 Harry Sart, for one  
22 Kind of galleys  
24 A.E.S. was one under J.F.K.  
25 Rumanian dance  
26 Last performance  
31 Kitchen utensils  
35 Bad actors  
36 Summer refreshers  
38 Macon's sister ship  
39 Ice, for one  
40 Lincoln's Sec. of War  
42 "Toujous"—, mehitabel's motto  
43 —Vecchio, in Florence  
45 Sparrow's companion

New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleka.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"Would you like to know how many kids can sit on your lap all at once?"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, or letter groups, to form four ordinary words.

YOFAR

BROOT

KENRAT

LADUFE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the simple answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SHYLY DADDY TRUDGE RELISH

Answer: Why she decided to watch her figure— ALL THE GUYS GO

## WEATHER

## EUROPE

## ASIA

## AFRICA

## LATIN AMERICA

## NORTH AMERICA

## MIDDLE EAST

## OCEANIA

## SOUTH AMERICA

## AUSTRALIA

## NEW ZEALAND

## AFRICA

## ASIA

## EUROPE

## AMERICA

## AFRICA

## ASIA

## EUROPE



**OBSERVER****On the Playing Fields**

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — In a departure from its usual fare of mindless froth, Broadway this season has come up with two new plays that deal with America as a real place. They are Arthur Kopit's "End of the World" and David Mamet's "Glengarry Glen Ross."

Both are comedies without being comedy. The laughter they produce is the laughter we use to defend ourselves when confronted by pain and horror that would be intolerable without laughter. Pain is the subject of Mamet's play about real estate sharks fighting for survival in the only business they know; horror is the subject of Kopit's, which, as the title suggests, is about doomsday.

Though the two plays are quite different, both writers use the same striking metaphor of America as a nation of game players, a nation in which everything from business success to preservation of the human race becomes just another game to be won or lost.

The game in "Glengarry Glen Ross" is a high stakes competition among a gang of real estate cut-throats. The salesman who kills the greatest number of suckers will win a new car from the company; the one who finishes last gets fired.

"End of the World" focuses on more elegant game players, the so-called "strategic thinkers" who work to preserve the nuclear balance of terror. In this game there can be no winner, only a perpetually flawless continuation of the game. If a competitor makes a wrong move, everybody loses and the game ends in a bang.

The assumption is that since nobody can play any game flawlessly forever, sooner or later everybody must lose. Kopit stresses this depressing theme in comic inventions that give the nuclear game players a fair chance to defend the game persuasively while dramatizing the idiocy of marching straight to doomsday because logic proves there is no place else to go.

Unlike "Glengarry Glen Ross," which has won the Pulitzer Prize, "End of the World" is structurally messy, and the New York critics have not been kind enough to it. Yet it is a remarkable dramatiza-

New York Times Service

tion of the extent to which the gravest matters have been turned into games that big people play.

Well, there is nothing new about adults treating life as a game. American politics has always borrowed from poker, and the Russians are masters of advancing their pawns to powerful squares on the chess board.

President Nixon, fascinated by football, was rarely without a "game plan." In the corporate world you know you've been warned when the boss asks, "why don't you get on the team?"

It's probably natural for grown-ups, when faced with difficulties, to revert to the ways of childhood when games first challenge them to solve problems like how to snatch the last chain in going-to-Jerusalem or how to find a cunningly hidden playmate at hide-and-seek. Trying to make life conform to game play, though, can only be disastrous.

The problem is that all games, except for chess, contain an element of chance, which will often defeat even the cleverest player. When survival becomes the point of the game, there is a powerful motive to eliminate the element of chance by cheating.

This is what happens to Mamet's players in "Glengarry Glen Ross." The competition seems to be a game, but the stakes encourage so much cheating that it turns into real life. If there is a message in Mamet's play it is: If you think life is a game, friend, this knife in your back won't hurt a bit.

Kopit's nuclear game players in "End of the World" are trying to create a game like chess, in which the element of chance is removed.

If they succeed, however, the game cannot end, but must be played again and again, incessantly, with both players always making all the correct moves, so that there will be an infinite series of draws.

This is theoretically possible, Kopit's characters believe, but entirely inhuman. What is human, his protagonist discovers at the end, is a terrible impatience about always playing to a draw, which encourages a crazy impulse to see what would happen if, just once, you made the wrong move.

In the interview, she says stories about her toughness are cocooned. The bellboy's remarks are cited as evidence to the contrary.

By Judie Glave  
*The Associated Press*

**N**EW YORK — Inside the landmark mansion that serves as the base of the towering Helmsley Palace hotel, an American queen reigns supreme.

Leona Helmsley was not born of royal blood, but the 1,050 employees at the hotel — and more than 5,000 others at 30 other Helmsley properties from Florida to Texas — certainly treat her with royal deference.

Whether out of respect for her position as president of the Helmsley Hotel chain — given to her in 1980 by her husband, the real estate magnate Harry B. Helmsley — or fear of her often intimidating demeanor, one thing is certain: Whatever Leona Helmsley gets,

"There's an ashtray missing from here," she says, pointing a jeweled finger at a flower-laden table in the lobby of the 55-story hotel, which adjoins the restored, 19th-century Villard Houses. "I want it replaced."

"Yes, Mrs. Helmsley," is the immediate reply.

"Very rarely will you see dirt around my hotels, very rarely," she says before embarking on one of her daily sweeps through the gilded and silk brocade-decorated palace behind St. Patrick's Cathedral in midtown Manhattan.

You'll also never see long-haired employees with unshined shoes or hear discourteous clerks or the clutter of dishes as busboys remove them from tables.

These are a few of Mrs. Helmsley's pet peeves, ones not highlighted in an award-winning advertising campaign for the Helmsley "Harley hotel chain."

The highly visible print and magazine ads let guests know that, among other things, they can expect brightly lit bathrooms, shrimp instead of peanuts at the bar, and hangers that are not attached to closet bars.

Separate ads for The Helmsley Palace boast: "It's the only palace in the world where the queen stands guard."

It is, in fact, her exacting eye that has led to her hard-as-nails reputation among her employees, who know first-hand how the palace queen likes to crack the whip.

"So you've got an interview with her highness," says a bellboy assigned to escort a reporter to Mrs. Helmsley's fifth-floor office. "Better you than me."

When everyone is seated the queen enters. She is wearing a beige angora dress adorned with pearls and a diamond-encrusted topaz ring. She appears warmer and more attractive than her ads suggest.

During the interview, she says stories about her toughness are cocooned. The bellboy's remarks are cited as evidence to the contrary.



United Press International

Helmsley: "Respect yes, fear no."

senthal to a milliner father and housewife mother in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn.

"I modeled for a while. I got married and then I got divorced and I went back to work," is how she sums up "life before Harry."

She refuses to reveal her age, although she is reportedly near 60.

She also says little about the years she appeared on hundreds of cigarette ads and billboards as the "Chesterfield girl."

Neither does she discuss the deaths from heart disease of her father at age 52, or her only child, a son from her first marriage, in 1952.

But those losses may explain her diligence about exercise and health.

The Helmsleys spend an hour each morning swimming in their penthouse pool and adhere to a strict, low-cholesterol, low-salt diet, which she plans to share in a cookbook of her favorite recipes. Profits from the book will be given to the American Heart Fund.

Yet it is neither her past nor her future she wishes to discuss, because Harry and her job are all that really count.

"Hiya, gorgeous," she purrs as the sprightly 75-year-old Helmsley enters the room. She gives him a long kiss, and then an affectionate pat on the backside as Helmsley said her room was lovely "and that's how I got into the hotel business."

Her entrance into the hotel business came when she challenged her husband to choose between three rooms she decorated for the unopened Palace and those done by a professional decorator. Helmsley said her room was lovely "and that's how I got into the hotel business."

In 1980, she was named president of the 27 Harley (a contraction of Harry and Leona) business hotels and four luxury hotels — the Carlton House, St. Moritz, Helmsley Palace and the Park Lane, where they live.

A year later, occupancy rates at Harley hotels were up 28 percent while the rest of the industry "softened," according to a hotel industry magazine.

This year, the Helmsley Palace was awarded the American Automobile Association's "Five Diamond Award" for excellence. It is one of only 47 hotels, motels and motor inns in the United States, Canada and Mexico to receive the award and the only hotel ever so honored in New York State.

The reason, she says, is that she demands the best, and her employees know it.

"Are you afraid of me?" Mrs. Helmsley backs to the manager of the Tea Room, in the presence of a reporter.

"No, ma'am," the woman says, a nervous laugh rising in her throat. "I'm not afraid of you. I respect you."

"You see?" she says, turning to her interviewer. "Respect yes, fear no. There's a big difference."

**PEOPLE****Dylan Back in Europe**

Bob Dylan kicked off his first European concert tour in three years by delighting a crowd of 17,000 fans who braved a thunder-and-hail storm at the Roman arena in Verona, Italy. Dylan, performing with Carlos Santana and his nine-member band, entertained the crowd until after midnight Monday. After a second Verona show Tuesday, Dylan will continue his tour with shows June 19 and 20 in Rome and June 24 in Milan. He will perform in 12 European countries.

Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement who participated in the 1973 occupation and siege of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, now calls himself a "born-again primitive." He says he lives in a canvas tepee, grows his own food and avoids reading newspapers and watching television. "You look after the small things and the large things take care of themselves," Means, 44, said at a "Memorial Day Peace Program" at Valley College in San Bernardino, California.

Two French floriculturists won the two most prestigious awards in the yearly contest for the finest new breeds of roses held in the gardens of the Royal Villa of Monza, Italy. Alain Mellland won a gold medal in the Rose of the Year contest, presenting a bright yellow flower which won unanimous praise. Georges Delbard was given a replica of Queen Elizabeth II's crown for growing the finest rose in the contest for sweet-scented flowers.

Dolly Parton's wigs and the guitars she used in writing many of her hit songs will be featured in a year-long exhibition at the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum in Nashville, Tennessee. The exhibition, which opens June 1, marks the first biographical salute to a single country music star in the museum's 17-year history.

The 38-year-old singer, born in the Smoky Mountain town of Sevierville, Tennessee, chose the items for the show with help from associates and the Country Music Foundation, which runs the museum.

Henry Taube, Nobel laureate and professor of chemistry at Stan-

ford University, has been named the winner of the 1983 Priestley Medal, the American Chemical Society's annual award. Taube, 68, who was the 1983 Nobel Prize in chemistry, is best known for his contributions to the field of inorganic chemistry, particularly for his pioneering work in showing how transition metals react. Taube will receive the Priestley Medal next April as the group's annual meeting is Miami Beach.

Burgess Meredith gave the commencement address at Middlebury College in Vermont and his speech was hardly typical. Rather than throwing out the usual bromides to the 425 graduating seniors, the actor had only one piece of advice: "Make love, propagate." He said, "That's what we're here for."

Almost 20 years after gaining national attention by leading University of California student protests, Mario Savio has received a university degree. Savio, 40, graduated with highest honors from San Francisco State University. The gray-haired Savio wore a cap and gown as received his bachelor of science degree and was admitted to the honor society Phi Beta Kappa. In the fall of 1964, Savio negotiated a pact between Berkeley students and university officials that ended a 30-hour standoff in which more than 3,000 students trapped a police car. The nonviolent protest began Berkeley's Free Speech Movement, and initiated student rights of distributing leaflets, recruiting volunteers and taking donations. Savio had been a philosophy major at Berkeley but never graduated.

Leopold Senghor, the former president of Senegal, and Bruno Kreisky, the former Austrian chancellor, have been named winners of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding. The award is named for India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, who served from independence in 1947 until his death in 1964. Senghor was given the award for the year 1982 and Kreisky for the year 1983. There was no explanation of the delayed announcement of the 1982 award. The awards include cash prizes of about \$25,000.

**LEGAL NOTICES****REAL ESTATE FOR SALE****FRENCH PROVINCES****SWITZERLAND****REAL ESTATE FOR SALE****CANADA****REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE****FRENCH PROVINCES****REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE****ITALY****REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE****PARIS AREA FURNISHED****INTERNATIONAL HABITAT****REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE****PARIS AREA FURNISHED****REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE****PARIS AREA FURNISHED**